Impemente and Alcetings.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "The Big Bonsniza GRAND OPER'S HOUSE.—"Around the World in 80 Days."
METROPOLITAN THEATER.—At 2 and 8: Variety Perform-OLYMPIC THEATER. - Variety Performance

ROBINSON HALL.- "The Princess of Trebizonde." THEATER COMIQUE.—Variety Performance. UNION SQUARE THEATER .- "The Gilded Age." WALLACK'S THEATER .- " Boulotte."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-Concert. Thomas. SILMORE'S GARDEN.-Cond HOUSTON-ST. NEAR EAST RIVER .- At 1 and 7: Circus.

Inder to Advertiseniente.

AMUSEMENTS - Seventh Page - 4th, 5th, and 6th columns Banking Houses and Bankens - Third Page - 5th col. BURNESS CHANCES—Secenth Fage—3d and 4th columns.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Secenth Fage—3d column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Secenth Fage—1st column.
CORFORATION NOTICES—Secenth Fage—3d column.
DENTISTRY—Secenth Fage—3d column.
DENTISTRY—Secenth Fage—3d column.
BLECTION NOTICES—Secenth Fage—2d column.
ELECTION NOTICES—Secenth Fage—2d column.

PINANCIAL—There Page—oth column.

FURNITURE—Second Page—oth column.

HELP WANTED, MALES—Seventh Page—6th column. FE-MALES Seventh Page—6th column. FE-DESES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c. Seventh Page—3d

Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c.—Seventh Page—3d column.

Hotels—Seventh Page—ith column.

Hotels—Seventh Page—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th column.

Instruction—Sixth Page—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th columns.

Law Schools—Sixth Page—3th column.

Legal Notices—Seventh Page—5th column.

Legal Notices—Seventh Page—1st column.

Marriages and Deaths—Fight Page—5th column.

Marriages and Deaths—Fight Page—5th column.

Miscellaneous—Seventh Page—3d column; Eighth Page—5th and 6th columns.

Musical Instruments—Seventh Page—6th column; To exhibit Page—2d column; Nyu-Jenset—Seventh Page—2d column; To exhibit Page—3th and 5th column.

Bales by accides—Seventh Page—1t column.

Bales by accides—Seventh Page—5th column.

Balins Banks—Ithird Page—6th column.

Situations Wanted—Seventh Page—4th and 5th columns; Femalles—Seventh Page—4th and 6th columns.

columns; Fenales—Seventh Page—6th column.

Special Notices—Fifth Page—6th column.

Stationery—Second Page—5th column.

Stationery—Second Page—5th column.

Stamboats and Ralleondre—Sith Page—5th and 6th columns: Seventh Page—1st column.

Stamboats And Third Page—1st column.

Stamboats Are Third Page—1st column.

Stamboats Sith Page—5th and 6th column.

Tractices—Sight Page—5th and 6th column.

Tractices—Seconth Page—6th column.

To Let—City Property—Seconth Page—2d column;

Brooklyn—Seventh Page—2d column;

Country—Seconth Page—2d column;

Business Notices.

BEST LIFE INSURANCE-Best Plan, Best Qual-

WHAT ADVERTISERS WANT .- They want the brooklya Hights, in the learning more among substant at classes, it has the largest circulation of any paper in the city, sens, it has the largest circulation of any paper in the city. For figures bearing on this point see his notice "of Interest to For figures bearing on this point see his notice "of Interest to Advertisers" in the Special Notices of to morrow's Training. Here is the efficial report of the Postmaster of New York to the Postmaster of New York to the Postmaster of New York office to the first month of the present year, or each paper named, on its regular cultions sent from the New York office to its regular cultions and from the New York office to its regular cultions and the to regular the law requires prepayment of postage.

Tournal at annual results of the Postage paid.

858 32 472 80 Times. World.

The shove figures show that The Third Ne circulates more through the mails than The World and Times conditied. The earliers of the great news companies in and out of New-York City show a similar distripportion in favor of This Third The figures in April last were published at the time and will be given in The Third New Special Notices to morrow. They still the same relative proportions now, out other papers having complained of the damaging effect, the companies refuse to permit their further publication.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Danly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
Semi-Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.
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THE DALLY TEBUNE will be mailed, postpaid, to any address (which will be changed whenever requested) in the United States or Canada, one month for \$1; in Great Britain, Germany. Switzerland, Russia, Turkey, Italy, Sweden, and Norway, for \$1 52, and in France for \$1 78. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent three months, or THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE six months, for the same amount.

Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any of the trains, boats, or hotels in which it is usually sold, will con-fer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances. THE SEMI-WELKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price

THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.

-	f Sun.	Moa.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Bat
A BOUNE.	1 213 8 720 15 227 22 234	2 214 9 221 16 253 23 255 30 212	3 115 10 22 17 20 24 255 31 33	4 210 11 =3 16 230 25 237	5 217 12 221 19 231 28 238	6 218 13 783 20 332 27 239	7 2 14 2 21 2 28 2

New-York Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1875.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. FOREIGN.-Panama declared war against the Na-

tional Government of Colombia. - War with Turkey was feared in Servia, because of the popular sympathy with the Herzegovinian insurgents. The American demands had not been conceded at Tripoli. —— The Khokand insurgents surrounded Khoiend.

DOMESTIC.-The Bank of California suspended payment; the liabilities are not known, but will be fully paid; the bank will not resume. —— The college men won the four-oared race at Saratoga against the amateurs in 18:3212; Courtney and Robinson wen the double-scall contest in 12:4212. Stirling. Ahrens & Co. of Baltimore, the larges sugar house in the country, failed for \$2,000,000. Engineer C. A. Sweet testified to the frauds in the canal work at Otisco Lake, before the Legislative Committee, and Mr. Peckham explained as to the overpaid claim of Voorbees. ____ Col. Vose's shoulder was dislocated by a fall from a horse at Oakland Beach. — Twenty-four hundred crates of peaches were shipped to Europe by the steamer Ohio, the first shipment on record. — The Protestant Convention at Cape May passed resolutions opposing the spread of Catholic influence.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Commissioner of Pubhe Works sent a communication to the Common Council in relation to the water supply. - The winners of the races at Long Branch were Spindrift, Papermaker, Osage, and Cariboo. James H. Noe died from injuries received in a conflict with a burglar. - By an accident to the pumping engine at High Bridge the elevated portions of the city were temporarily deprived of water. — Gold, 11338, 11312, 11312. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 88110 cents.

THE WEATHER .- The Government report predicts fair and slightly warmer weather. —— In this city yesterday cool and clear weather prevailed; thermometer, 67°, 72°, 65°.

Readers leaving town for the Summer can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them at any address, and the address changed as often as desired, postpaid, for \$1 per month.

The death of Mr. James H. Noe from the injuries received at the hands of a burglar, will renew the public interest in the conviction of the criminal. It is extremely unfortunate that the condition of Mr. Noe was such that he could not state whether the man now under arrest committed the crime.

The announcement of the suspension of the Bank of California will occasion a shock of surprise, as it has been regarded as among the wealthiest banking corporations in the country. It is boped, however, that its liabilities will

from widely separated points have no evident connection with this event. The history of at least one of these cases, when examined, will probably turn out to be merely a culminating effect of losses made long ago, against which a protracted struggle has been ineffectual.

A careful review of the statistics of crime in this city, the police authorities think, will not reveal an increase, but rather a diminution in its amount. This is cheering news after the frequent record recently of burglaries and violent assaults. The facts elsewhere detailed of the success of the police in breaking by a universal credulity which has been the up gangs of ruffians who had long been the terror of certain neighborhoods, and the actual conviction and imprisonment of many notorious criminals, give color to the belief that the dangerous classes of the city are pretty well under control. But if a depression of business and scarcity of work should characterize the coming season, it will require the best efforts of our police to keep the upper hand.

The war which has broken out in Colombia is a causeless affair. It arises from the President's meddling in the pending campaign and declaring a preference for Parra as his successor. This was held to be a hostile act by the President of the State of Panama, but after much bluster peace was made. Bad feeling, however, continued between the National and State Governments, and last between a Bolivarian and a National steamer, which was conveying troops down the river. The latter was worsted, but, according to the last mail news, the National President was concentrating troops at a strong position on the Magdalena. Happily, hostilities have so far been limited to that quarter, and been interrupted.

A letter from Gen. Fitz John Porter, Commissioner of Public Works, sets forth in lucid terms the cost and condition of the watersupply of this city. It will be news to many of our citizens that seven-eighths of the entire cost of the Croton water is now covered by the revenue collected for its use. The deficient supply in the upper stories of buildings is declared to be solely due to the small size of the mains, and can only be remedied by substituting larger ones. There is a curious coincidence between the statement of this letter, that another engine should be in readiness at High Bridge for use in case of accident to the one at work there, and an announcement in our local columns that the large engine at High Bridge has broken down, and the smaller one is disabled, leaving the higher grounds of the island without water. The recommendation of the letter comes so late that it has the air of being wise after the event. Meanwhile danger from fire and no little inconvenience for want of water are incurred in the upper portions of the city.

The muscle of college earsmen has suddenly risen to a premium in the market. Before yesterday's regatta the popular opinion in boating circles might have been summed up in a statement that the races between colleges were well enough in their way, but no college crew could ever row against the great boating clubs successfully. It so happened that one of these clubs, the Atalanta of this city, disgusted by recent defeats, dropped its regular oarsmen and substituted three from Wesleyan and one from Williams College vesterday. Wiseacres shook their heads and said that would never do. Consequently the Atalantas were down at the foot of the pool lists. In the five other boats there was only one college oarsman. Great was the chagrin of the knowing ones when the Atalantas won the race easily, making better time than that of last year. Our letter describing this spirited contest includes also an interesting scull race, who has had similar success every day during the regatta.

NON-EXPORTABLE MONEY.

In a letter to ex-Congressman Moses W. Field, the Hon. Henry C. Carey once more expresses his views in regard to the money question. It will not be Mr. Carey's fault, we think, if he does not outlive his reputation as a political economist. We now find him upholding the chimera that "our duty to our-'selves and to the world demands that we "maintain permanently a non-exportable cir-"culation." This is a bold declaration in favor of assignats, using that word to indicate a currency of pure paper money, based on nothing but the power of the Government to enforce a legal tender act-a power which has its limits, though Mr. Carey and his school are but too willing to overlook the fact. If the place of the precious metals can be so easily filled as Mr. Carey now supposes, why has he in his published works attached such exaggerated importance to gold and silver ! His present advocacy of wind and paper as specifics for commercial distress is in flat contradiction to the teachings of all his books. From them we learn that when a nation parts with its gold and silver it is a certain sign of decay and rain. The balance of trade, the object formerly of his utmost care, is now remorselessly descried, for if the money of the country, "the instrument of as-"sociation," as he used to call it, is permanently non-exportable, it will also be permanently non-importable, and being so the balance of trade must be of even less concern to us financially than the balance of Saturn's

One hundred and fifty-five years and six months ago the Regent Orleans and "the 'Sieur Law" succeeded in establishing in France a non-exportable currency of paper money, interchangeable at the will of the owner with the actions of the great Company of the Indies, which paid a guaranteed dividend of about 214 per cent on their fixed value in Government paper. The Public Debt of France was converted into these assignats. using the word in the sense above defined. Here was precisely the 3.65 scheme of Mr. Kelley in practical operation. Here was a currency, actual and potential, of seven or eight milliards of francs. The Company of the Indies, received all the farmed livered to the Indians, it happened that Conrevenues of France, and its actions, on the footing upon which they then stood, were practically a Government bond bearing a yearly interest of 200 francs on their fixed price of 9.000 francs. The "subtle principle" of the philosopher Groom stands to-day clearly dewritings of John Law. That daring adventurer was early intoxicated with the idea that "in the interchangeability (at the option of "the holder) of National paper money with "Government bonds bearing a fixed rate of in-"terest, there is a subtle principle that will for this recent period, but somehow they seem

could take gold and silver, and hurl them back into the barren deserts and dark caverns whence they came. He thought he had invented a currency which would always equal and never exceed the wants of trade-" wants "of the State and of commerce" was his phrase, often repeated. Law was a genius of a high order. As a

writer on money, in spite of the capital errors which the 3.65 economists have again resuscitated, he ranks far superior to the modern Philadelphia school. He was supported by the whole power of a despotic Government and wonder of all succeeding generations. His influence, far from being confined to France, intoxicated the staid Dutch and sober English. London and Amsterdam attempted, though in vain, to reach the pitch of "societary circulation" with which the veins of Paris and all France were throbbing. Prime Ministers and Chancellors of the Exchequer embarked on the bottomless deep of the "South Sea," and both in London and in Paris counters were erected in the open air in accordance with "the requirements of the business community." For all that the "non-exportable circulation," invented and set in operation by the Sieur Law, was not permanently maintained. A demand for currency set in. In four months actions to the nominal value of 1,300,000,000 francs were converted month there was a fight in the Magdalena into bank-notes and the volume of the currency was more than doubled! The "millionaires," as Paris Duverney sarcastically calls them bought up everything that could be stored away-diamonds, tobacco, coffee, breadstuffs, and provisions-being anxious to "realize." Prices rose frightfully until annuitants and laborers were in danger of actual starvation. traffic across the Isthmus of Panama has not Law was powerless to control the forces he had created. His bubble burst and himself barely escaped over the frontier with his life, leaving France bankrupt beneath the ruins of his famous "system," as he delighted to call it.

We beg leave to assure those votaries of 3.65 who have not wholly abdicated their reason that the catastrophe which actually befell the non-exportable, interconvertible paper money of John Law, would certainly put an end to their " system," should the country have the madness to follow the lead of the sages and simpletons of Philadelphia. We will also say to our readers in general that the parallel between the Mississippi scheme and the 3.65 is not a fancy sketch. There does not exist in English any passably complete or accurate account of Law's operations. Adam Smith merely refers his readers to the book of Paris Duverney, which he deservedly praises. That work written by the ablest financier of France of his generation, and published anonymously at the Hague in 1740, under the title of "Examen du Livre 'intitulé Reflexions Politiques sur les Finances "et le Commerce," is still the only complete account of Law's momentous experiment. The French work, "Economistes Financiers," of the eighteenth century, contains a good account of the "System" in the preface to the writings of Law. The English accounts that we are acquainted with are either mere sketches, like Prof. Senior's, or wretched jumbles like that of Sir James Steuart. It is sober, historical fact that Law not only laid the 3.65 egg, but hatched a dragon from it in France in the year of our Lord 1720.

THE TOOLS OF THE CANAL RING. When we posted the members of the Canal Ring last Spring as robbers of the State Treasury, we merely anticipated by a few months the verdict of the Investigating Commission. The men whom Tife TRIBUNE slaughtered then the Commission is burying now beyond hope of political or social resurrection. But there was one branch of the subject to which nothing short of an authorized and official investisketch of Courtney, the winner of the double- gation could do justice-the culpability of canal officials through whose connivance only the frauds of the Ring were possible. The intricacy of canal management, and the frequent changes of subordinate engineers from one post to another, made it impossible for any investigation having less than judicial powers to fix definitely official responsibility for fraud. Such powers the present Commission have exercised, and the whole truth is accordingly coming to light.

There may be among the officials named in the following list some who have been guilty merely of neglect of duty, and not of actual participation in fraud. The friends of Mr. Richmond, for instance, will be able to find no other explanation of his appearance in such company. But to the tax-payer it makes little difference whether he has been robbed through carelessness or corruption. In either case the money is gone.

These are some of the men who have been used in official positions to further the parposes of the Canal Ring, with the office they abused. There will be more to come:

Canal Commissioner,

ADIN THAYER,

Canal Commissioner,

Canal Commissioner, ADIN THAYER, Canal Commissioner. JOHN B. YATES, Division Engineer. E. N. CROCKER,
Division Engineer.
S. E. BABCOCK,
Resident Engineer.
W. W. JEROME,
Resident Engineer,
CHARLES HULTON,
Resident Engineer.
PETER HOGAN,
Resident Engineer.
R. J. CANTWELL. R. J. CANTWELL, R. J. HILTON, Eugmeer. W. S. SCOTT, Engineer. A. CANTWELL, GEORGE F. OLIVER, Engineer.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

It is a most singular circumstance that when the Committee of Investigation visited the Red Cloud Agency the other day, in order to see tractor Bosler had a very fine lot on hand, which he was most happy to exhibit. The cattle were weighed, and they turned the scale at an average of over a thousand pounds. More singular still, it appeared from an inspection of the books of the Agency that all -that is to say, since it became certain that a visit was to be made to that spot by a Committee of Investigation-averaged over nine hundred pounds. The Commissioners were careful to look at the books

were by no means such as they had been accustomed to receiving, and declared that their hearts were glad when at last they saw decent beef; but then everybody knows that there is no satisfying an Indian; and as for the army officers who testified from their personal knowledge to the justice of the Indians' complaints, they are all in a conspiracy, as the Interior Department assures us, to form a military Indian Ring in opposition to the old one. Besides, by a strange coincidence, there was Contractor Bosler right at the Agency, with a beautiful balance sheet covering exactly what the Commissioners wanted to know, and answering all the charges and insinuations of a Mr. Marsh; there were his own herders ready to aver that he told the truth, and there were employés of the Agency bearing similar testimony to the credibility of Dr. Saville. What more could anybody want?

And yet there are some captious persons who will find fault with this manner of doing things, just as there are grumblers who complain of the investigation going on at the Osage Agency. In this latter case the Agent Gibson is accused of fraudulent and improper practices in which he was countenanced if not assisted by Indian Inspector Kemble. Mr. Delano, who is probably getting deeply disgusted with these perpetual charges and insinuations, met the difficulty boldly and appointed on the Committee of Investigation Inspector Kemble himself! Could anything be better? Kemble knows all about it. He is a close friend of Gibson's. He sleeps at Gibson's house. He acts as counsel for that injured man during the investigation; and as Commissioner Smith refuses to allow the Indians to be represented by their officially recognized attorney, the prospect is that the Committee will have plain sailing.

A word of advice to the Secretary and his subordinates: Don't make the whitewash unnecessarily thick. The next Congress will scrape it all off, and if you overdo the application they will scrape off the skin with it.

INCONCEIVABLE WEALTH.

Actual figures-the realities of dollars and cents made or lost-usually carry conviction. Yet in the case of the silver mines of Nevada, the very arithmetic of facts tends to stagger belief. It is as impossible for the human mind to form a concrete notion of the millions of dollars in the Big Bonanza, as it is to realize the distance of the earth from the sun. Perhaps within a few months or yea at furthest, the shafts sunk will determine the boundaries of these masses of silver; then computations will be made and we shall have a numeral with a long row of ciphers to the right as the estimate in dollars of the value of the Nevada mines. But what such wealth actually is, must remain beyond conception. Few people have any real notion of what a million of dollars really is, though it is talked of so glibly, nor does the idea become much more tangible when it is mentioned that one man could not count that sum in single dollars in a week, or that forty mechanics, at fair wages, would not earn it in their whole working lives.

But so far as actual figures more fully and accurately furnished than ever before, and a vivid description of the surroundings, can bring the scene of this wealth before the reader, it is accomplished in the letter of our correspondent visiting the mining regions of the West, who has now gone down into the recesses of the Big Bonanza. There is nothing indefinite about the wealth which he sees around him there. It is not a prospectus, nor stock bubble, nor a promise to pay at some future period or, like a greenback, at no stated time. It is real metal, good solid money, and it has come and is coming out of the mines at a rate that, enormous as it seems, is continually increasing. The product of silver is indeed so large that its value is nearly reduced to that of greenbacks, and there seems to be some reason for the belief that if silver instead of gold could be used to redeem legal tender notes, these mines would supply a sufficient amount of metal to establish our cur-

rency on a coin basis. As there is nothing elsewhere on earth like this deposit of silver, so the mines themselves are unparalleled in the completeness of their ngenious machinery and appliances. The whole society of the place is brought into new conditions, and while some of the richest men in America share with their employes the fatigues and dangers of a life underground, the bootblacks and newsboys of the town decline to accept any smaller currency than a silver quarter-dollar. Superbly appointed bar-rooms, fast horses, and heavy jewelry, as might be expected, are characteristic of Virginia City, but ife and property appear to be safer there than in most towns made suddenly rich by mining. A thoroughly American form of civilization is developed among the mountains of Nevada, despite the strange profusion of riches which make its description sound like an Oriental

THE BISSINGER CASE.

The Bissinger affair in Reading, Penn., is one of those bits of human history which somehow call in question all our established notions of the excellence of human law and justice. The wheel moves the great machinery smoothly enough until some minute flaw, some pebble, makes itself felt in the weak spot, and it all suddenly stands still-useless. In this case the difficulty lay with a poor woman, the wife of a saloon-keeper. Popular belief does not grant to such women credit for delicacy, or strength of feeling, but this poor little body had some share of both, as it appears; for when her husband, according to the newspaper account, fell in love with another woman, and offered to pay his wife two thousand dollars to go away with two of the children, leaving one to him, she refused to accept the proposal as a practical money-making woman would have done, but thought it better to take her two children in her arms, and holding the third to her breast, end the whole matter by dying in the canal.

"Popular excitement," we are told, "ran 'high, and lynch law was freely talked of." Of course we all know what a boon the death of four people and a story of love and jenlousy behind would be in any community. The people of Reading made the best of the sensation, the husband being taken to the grave as chief mourner guarded by the police and the body of his boy beside him in the carriage as a means of keeping the mob from fined both in French and English, in various the cattle issued since the 1st of July attack. Several shots were fired however at him during the progress of the funeral, and doubtless many ill-regulated minds thought it was a pity none of them hit the mark. Because here was a man guilty of murder as surely as if the poison had been instilled day by day into his wife's "regulate the movements of finance and com- to have abstained from pushing their inquiries body as it had been into her mind. "merce as accurately as the motion of the into those past transactions which they were If he had stolen a wagon, or a bag of corn, or "steam engine is regulated by its governor." expected to investigate. To be sure the Indians a greenback, the law would have had a safe

solitude in which to repent of his ill-doing; but he only robbed a woman of happiness, and home, and life, and he goes scot free. If he had harmed her body so much as to break a finger, there was punishment swift and sure awaiting him. But he robbed her of reason, and drove her soul into depths from which there was no return, and, now that the foolish creature has killed herself and her babies, no worse fate is in store for him than to marry his mistress, and to thank kind fortune that has rid him of incumbrances and saved him two thousand dollars.

Of course law and justice can do nothing. It is as we said one of those cases where we touch an impassable wall of injustice and wrong for which there is no redress. The case of the saloon-keeper and his wife is not a unique one. It is reduplicated a thousand times in every grade of society. In every place of Summer resort you may find the married man or woman tired of the old bargain, looking with wishful eyes and more or less criminal intent into forbidden fields. Most to blame of all perhaps are the unmarried women, who in every rank of life are too often quite as ready for flirtation with married as single men. The wives wait patiently for justice, which seldom comes in this world, unlike the poor woman in Reading who sought hers in another.

It is mentioned in the newspapers that Donaldson, the aeronaut, was upon the mother's side of Quaker origin; and men take their characters very much from their mothers. Some of our best young soldiers during the civil war were of Quaker race; nor is it necessary to do more than aliude to the Rhode Island hero of the Revolution. The truth is, this Quaker blood, for courage, endurance, persistence, and strong, practical, and earnest energy, hasn't its equal. The firmness with which the first followers of George Fox bore persecution of the most cruel kind, has descended to a generation which thinks less of the broad-briggmed hat, the " Thee " and the "Thou," the drab coat, but keeps the fixed mind and the unflinching bravery. This is hardly a day of suffering for righteousness's sake; for though there may be those who would not reject the crown of martyrdom, it happens that there is nobody sufficiently in earnest to bestow it upon them. Think of burning or beheading any man now on account of his religious behef! The unyielding fidelity to convictions which cost three Quakers their lives one dark morning on Boston Common, takes other forms, and maintains opinion in other ways. The modern Quaker has his own way; he would grow great through opposition, but nobody opposes him; he expends his energies in farming, in trading, and in doing whatever good work his hands find to do; but if we should begin to flog him at the cart's-tail, to consign him to prison vaults, and make him pay church rates, he would probably develop a most

The great aim of the Diet Kitchen Association, which has proved itself so valuable an adjunct to the Dispensary system, is to extend its operations until there is a diet kitchen in every district in the city. Its sole need to enable it to accomplish this end is that of money, inasmuch as a large number of practical women stand ready to give their valuable services. Physicians assure the members of the Association that the diet kitchen meets the great want in the out-door service of the dispensaries, not only affording sick persons proper food and thereby saving labor to the physician and suffering to the patient, but often enabling patients, who are now compelled to ask hospital treatment, to remain at home and recover. It also effects a great saving in the outlay on drugs. Charity usually tries to alleviate results; it would be a pity if this, which begins at the beginning, should fail for want of proper support. Mr. C. L. Tiffany is the Treasurer, and Mrs. A. H. Gibbons, No. 111 West Forty-fourth-st., President.

Mr. Willard Johnson did a great deal of growling about Albany during the Canal exposures to the effect that he was going to sue THE TRIBUNE for libel as soon as the Governor's Commission had furnished the public with the facts necessary to his vindication. He has got the facts now, with a vengeance. Can't some one persuade him to bring the libel suit?

PERSONAL.

Chief-Justice Waite is staying in Rochester. The Hon. James B. Beck of Kentucky, and the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar have gone to Minnesota pleasure tour.

Dr. Schliemann is visiting the pre-historic museums of the North of Europe, including those of Sweden, Deumark, and Germany. The portraits of Hannah More, George Ste-

phenson, and Jeremy Bentham have been added to the British National Portrait Gallery. Senator Morton is delivering his Urbana (Ohio) speech in Maine. After delivering the speech at Portland Wednesday night, he left for Bangor.

o:tland Wednesday night, he left for Bangor. Earl Granville, in a recent address before a eeting to further the designs of a national training school for music, stated that Mr. Gladstone has one of the finest musical voices he ever heard.

The Hon. Oliver Ames has built a fine stone hurch and given it to the religious society at North

Herr Mommsen, the German historian, delivered an address at a recent fête given by the University of Berlin, in which he said that his country would be de-ceived if it hoped to find an element of prosperity in fresh victories. A correspondent of a Chicago paper visited

Mrs. Lincoln recently at Batavia, and pronounces her entirely sane. Nothing could be detected in her actions or conversation indicating any mental malady. It is expected that she will be released from her confinement upon the return of Mr. Robert Lincoln, who is now in the East. A portrait of the late Gen. Frank P. Blair

has been placed in the Capitol at Jefferson City, Mo. It represents the General at his prime, before the blight of his long illness feil upon him, and is said to be a work of nuch merit. It was painted by Gen. Geo. C. Bingham, Adjutant-General of the State of Missouri. Madame MacMahon will give a grand fête in

the Tuileries Garden next Sunday, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late inundations. She has already re-ceived over 17,000,000 francs for distribution. The Min-ister of the Swiss Confederation has forwarded 300,000 francs collected by his countrymen.

The library of Bowdoin College owns a rare old volume containing what appear to be copies or orig-inal papers connected with the case of John Hampden, a inal papers connected with the case of John Hampden, a relative of Crouwell, who refused to pay the tax termed ship-money more than two centuries ago. It has the opinious or arguments of the Barons, Justices, Judges, Lord Chief Barons, and Lord Chief Justices. It is a vol-time of some 500 pages, written in legible style on sub-stantial paper and bound in parchment.

An interesting work by M. Jomard, one of

the founders of the Geographical Society, has recently been discovered in Paris. It gives unpublished docu-ments of great value, such as the charts of the voyages of Columbus, prepared by Juan de la Cosa, chief pulot of Charles V., the original of which is at Madrid; a map of the voyages of Schastian Cabot, executed by himself, and accompanied by notes in Latin and Spaniss. The original is printed, and bears the year 1494, without indication of the place where it was edited; but the text enables the is printed, and bears the year 1494, without indication of the place where it was edited; but the text enables the exact dates to be fixed of the discovery of Terra del Fuego and Canada, as well as of the death of Magellan. It also contains the curious planisphere of Mercator, from which none but incomplete reductions have been given. The learned author devoted 20 years of his life and a part of his fortune to the preparation of this precious work; all the pistes were engraved; but death prevented him from giving the explanatory text which would serve as the connecting links for this collection of documents.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Aug. 26 .- Admiral Worden has informed the Mayor . Portsmouth that he and his officers are unable to accept the invitation to a banquet next week, as the United States Squadron will not be in the vicinity of Portsmouth after Monday.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There are fresh rumors that Jarvis Lord intends to run again. If he does, the Canal Commission must move to Rochester.

The new Missouri Constitution receives almost unanimous support from the press of the State. Only eight papers, and those of minor importance, oppose

Ex-Gov. Hendricks speaks at Coshocton September 4. He declines to commit himself on the be fully met. Two other failures announced With Mr. Carey and Mr. Kelley he thought he assured them that the cattle issued this month grip on him, and he would have had years of mancial issue, but says he is going over into Ohio to

make votes for the Democracy. If he is going to slide down the side of the fence that inclines toward inflation

The Hon. Wm. T. Horrobin of Cohoes, once

s State Senator in Vermont, and a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, is urged for Sena-tor from the Albany district. The name of Sinclair Tousey is mentioned as possibly the Republican candidate for Inspector of

State Prisons. Mr. Tousey has long taken a profoun terest in the question of prison reform, and has been years an officer of the Prison Association. Gov. Tilden is acquiring a National reputaon. Away out beyond the Alleghenies they are charging him with being a "railroad lawyer," and in the Missis

sippi Valley he is the intunate friend and co-worker of Tweed and Sweeny. That's what it is to be too successful Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina has given emphatic denial to the charge brought out in the estimony of Ladd in ex-Treasurer Parker's trial, that \$50,000 in coupons had been apportioned to the Gover nor. This was in reply to the question of a newspaper

reporter, but the Governor said his self-respect would not allow him to make a personal statement until the charge was put in a form that he could meet. Ex-Secretary J. D. Cox is also on the side of Hayes and hard-money in Ohlo. In a letter regretting his inability to take part in the campaign, he says : " I sincerely regret this, for the issues have taken such a shape in Ohio that it would be a real pleasure and a work sustain the Republican platform (on the stump). As to Gov. Hayes, for personal as well as public reasons, I should be most glad to give him any aid in my power."

New-Hampshire stands in need of a new Constitution, and there is talk of a convention to frame one.

The Concord Monitor suggests the following changes:

"We want biennial elections, to be held in the Autumn, and blennial legislative sessions; Senatorial and councilor districts so established that no mere partisan majority in the Legislature can disturb their boundaries; a judiciary independent of party; a Legislature whose popular branch shall not exceed 200 members, and whose Senate shall be composed of not less than 25 members; an elec-tive system which shall preserve the parity of the ballot. We want other changes, but these are chief."

There is a new turn in the Ohio campaign. Judge Taft's speech at Cleveland on Monday night was occupied solely with the presentation of his views on the chool question. This increased the popular interest in the subject, and many of the Republican newspapers followed in the discussion. This speech and the comments upon it, together with the publication of a letter in THE TRIB' NE on the same subject, The Cincinnati Enquires denounces in double lead as a flank movement by the Republicans, who forcese defeat on the money issue, and seek to save themselves by appeals to religious prejudices. This and other rag-money journals announce their firm purpose of holding the campaign to the money issue—which is probably a good deal like the Irishman in battle who couldn't leave his prisoner because his prisoner wouldn't let him go.

This unkind allusion to the original Southern insurrectionist is from The Nation: "Mr. George H. Williams must feel, if he preserves any of his old interest in the fortunes of the oppressed negro, that the whole business has been shockingly mismanaged. Here is an insurrection of negroes ground down and oppressed by Democratic tyranny, in a part of the South where Re publican sentiment is much needed, and in a part of Georgia where the negroes outnumber the whites; and yet, on the eve of a Presidential year, no sort of use is made of these promising materials by the Department of Justice. With a few troops and an enterprising com mander sent down from Washington, the insurrection might not only have been kept going for a month of two, but it might easily have turned out that a searching investigation would have shown it to be not a negre investigation would neve show it to be a local and uprising, but a Democratic plot to marder the negroes; and with a bittle court-martialing and telegraphing, the Northern heart might have been once more fired to a point at which the repeal of the habeas corpus next Winter would seem the chief necessity of these awful times. And all this thrown away by the sluggishness of Mr. Pierrepont and Gen. Grant?

Gen. F. E. Spinner has just written a letter which seems to show that he is willing to go before the Republican Convention for the nomination with which his name has been connected, and which at the same time recalls his conversion to the 3.65 scheme. He says, among other things: "I had made up my mind that when I left the Treasury I would never again meddle with or even think of politics, or of anything in any way connected therewith, and to seek that peace and quiet of has been actively engaged, mind and body, for more than half a century, so much needs. But it now seems somewhat doubtful whether I will be able to carry out this resolve. . . Educated as I was in the hard money school, I have had hard work to unlearn what I was taught as being truisms in political economy, and to rid my mind from preconceived and, as I now believe, erroous ideas. . . I hope to live yet long enough to see Congress make a beginning to the right dir passing an act authorizing the issue of a bond bearing a passing an act authorizing the issue of a bond bearing a low rate of interest, that can, at the will of the owner, be at any time converted into a legal tender Government note, and the note in like manner to be again convertible into such a bond. This once accomplished and working, as you and I believe it fill work, for the benefit of the whole people, other important and beneficial reforms would soon follow. The Shylocks foresee all this; hence their flerce opposition."

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Inflation Convention at Detroit seems to cuffer from contraction, the ill against which it would protest. The crowds didn't assemble. The speakers didn't come. The affair fell pretty flat. Judge Kelley was about the only deluded and deluding mortal of prominence who put in an appearance.—(Utica Herald (Rep.)

There has not been a day since the 17th of Jane that the result of the high debate in Ohlo has not been against the financiers of falsehood and the artifleers of bankruptcy, who are responsible for the departure from Democratic principles in this State, with which it is sought to identify, and with which indeed, for a time, is identified, the Democratic party. The rac-baby crowd in Ohlo is beaten.—[Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

Ohio is beaten.—[Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

The Southern members, being now on the side of the majority in the House of Representatives, with be enabled to render effective service to their section and to the country. They can and may do incaliculable harm if they are not discreed. And they can do great good to the cause of conservatian and the Constitution if they will be careful to use no language that may be tortured into a misrepresentation of themselves and their people.

—[Richmond Whig (Dem.)

It may be an unwelcome truth for Cel. Mann and Gov. Hartrants, but the sconer they learn that the battle of 1875 must be fought on the issues of 1875, the sconer will they appreciate who they must fight and what they have to overcome. The Republican achievements under Grant, and not under Lincoin, are those which stare the people in their faces to-day, and to them let Republican orators devote themselves.—[Pailadelphis Times (ind.)

as to say that a permanently depreciated currency is desirable, he is beyond the hope of conversion. From our standpoint we should say that the harm of never returning to specie payments—that is, of never bringing our paper currency to par with gold—would be the perpetual robbery of honest labor, the demoralization of business, the debauchment of the public conscience, national bank-ruptcy, repudiation and disgrace.—[Indianapolis Journal (Rep.) If a man is either so ignorant or so reckless

OBITUARY.

JOHN G. WITHERBEE. J. G. Witherbee, universally known in con-

nection with the large iron interests of Northern New-York, died of apoplexy at his home in Port Henry on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at the age of 54. He had not been in robust health for some years, but continued actively engaged in business to the last. Mr. Witherbee began life without means, and succeeded in amassing a large fortune. At the time of his death he was president both of the Cedar Point Iron Company and of the First Na-tional Bank of Fort Heary. He owned a third interest in the firm of Witherbee, Sherman & Co., and was a director of the Port Henry Iron Ore Company, besides being largely identified with the business interests of Northern New-York. Mr. Witherbee will best be remembered however, for his large-hearted generosity, multitudes of poor families having been supported by his bounty, beatowed without the knowledge of others. Young men starting in business, as well as many persons afflicted with distress or perplexity, have found in him a sympathizing friend, a wise counselor and practical helper. In Port Henry the people deeply regret his death, as he had been for 30 years actively connected with the general interests of that town. OBITUARY NOTES.

A telegram from Rome says "the wife of Garibaldi is dead." This must refer to a second wife of the General, for Anita, whom he married in South America, died in 1848, after his retreat from Rome, nav-ing shared the perils of his American and Italian cam-

Mrs. Oliver G. Steele, who died recently in Buffato, was greatly esteemed in that her native city, where she was for many years actively identified with several benevotent enterprises. She was a prominent member of the Unitarian Church, but her charitable efforts were never circumseribed by sectarian considers.

Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 26 .- Frederick T. Carrington, an old and respected citizen of this city, died last

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 26 .- The Hon. George Coles died at Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 22d last. He was at one time leader of the Liberal party in the miand, but has been the ane for some years.